

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS
UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED WEEKLY
DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

President Johnson Blundering Again.
From the Herald.

President Johnson, with the passage of the policy of Congress over his vetoes, we had concluded would trouble the country no more with his exploded policy of Southern reconstruction. We have taken it for granted, from his recognition of these laws and from his satisfactory appointments under them, that he had made up his mind to see them "faithfully executed," and there would be no further conflict between him and Congress on the subject. It seems, however, that while holding out this idea as long as Congress was in session, he was all the time meditating a resumption of hostilities, and that now, with Congress out of the way till July, he has resolved at once to make up his case.

Within the last few days, it appears, there have been considerable accessions of Southern politicians in Washington who still adhere to the President's policy, and who still think it may possibly be resuscitated and established by the Supreme Court of the United States. These men, it appears, have prepared a petition, numerous signed, addressed to Chief Justice Chase and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, praying for an injunction against General Pope, commander of the Third Military District of the South, comprising the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and also against Andrew Johnson, a citizen of the United States, restraining them from taking any action in enforcing the laws of reconstruction enacted by Congress until the question of their constitutionality shall be tried and settled in their favor by said Supreme Court. It is given out that this petition is to be presented to the Court (now in session) before the end of this week; that eminent counsel have been employed by the petitioners; and that if their prayer be rejected on the ground that the Court has no original jurisdiction in such a case, or if they withhold their petition on this ground, the petitioners will proceed to get up a case in Alexandria, Va., before Judge Underwood, in order to make an appeal from his district to the Supreme Court. Indeed, they are reported to be working up such a case in Alexandria at the present time, and President Johnson (backed by his Attorney-General Stanbery) is said to be the prime leader in all these movements.

We have reason to believe these reports substantially true. These Southern leading Johnson politicians in Washington would hardly, at this late hour of the day, proceed to such a scheme as this, of a hurried appeal to the Supreme Court, without some invitation or encouragement from the White House. It would be downright stupidity on their part to move in the matter even of getting up this petition or this Alexandria case, without first consulting and getting the advice and consent of Mr. Johnson as the President, and as their friend. Mr. Johnson is, therefore, the responsible party for these proceedings, which aim, if possible, to secure in the absence of Congress a decision from the Supreme Court, declaring all these late enacted laws of Southern reconstruction unconstitutional, null, and void.

Upon the late Milligan decision and one or two other recent judgments of the same kind, there is a pretty good foundation for the presumption that as politicians and partisans the President has five of the members of the Supreme Court against four in favor of Congress. Mr. Johnson quoted freely from these decisions in making up the arguments of some of his late veto messages. If a case, therefore, could be brought before this Court and a full bench before July, involving the constitutionality of these vetoed bills, it is possible that the Court might on a party division, five to four, be pronounced null and void. What then? Why then Pandemonium and confusion dire would prevail over the length and breadth of the land. There appears no probability, however, that the case suggested can be worked up before the reassembling of Congress, or that in the interval a full bench of the Supreme Court could be mustered even if the appeal contemplated should be brought in. There are one or two invalid members of the old Democratic Tanev school who must not be overlooked in these calculations.

Assuming, therefore, that these schemes for defeating Congress through a snap judgment from the Supreme Court are moonshine and green cheese, what will be the consequences of these proposed experiments? The mere announcement of such projected legal proceedings under the advice, connivance, or consent of the President, will operate to check the work of reconstruction so promisingly commenced in the South, and will result in another Northern reaction against him and his political supporters. In this thing Mr. Johnson is blundering again—he is furnishing new capital to the Northern radicals, and is doing exactly what they want in delaying and confusing the work of Southern reconstruction and restoration. The longer the excluded States remain excluded by their own and the President's folly, as their chief adviser, the better will it serve the political game of the radicals. Moreover, he is strengthening the impeachment party before the impeachment committee in these movements to bring about a conflict in his behalf between the Supreme Court and Congress.

If there were any chances, or a single promising chance for a judgment from the Court against Congress and its measures of Southern reorganization in the interval to July, the experiment indicated would still be full of danger and inevitably ruinous to the Executive, the Court, and all concerned; but as there is no prospect for this thing, Mr. Johnson would do well at once to give it up. If he desires to avoid the ordeal of impeachment in July, he will at once abandon, suspend, and discontinue all these factions legal proceedings, which only serve the purposes of the radicals, and to revive Mr. Seward's warning of last September on that melancholy Chicago pilgrimage, that "we must take Andrew Johnson as President or King."

Will Chief Justice Chase Do His Duty and Avoid the Impeachment?
From the Herald.

There appear to be some indications that Chief Justice Chase has taken the question of impeachment in his own case into serious consideration. It is now intimated that he may appoint the officers under the new Bankrupt law which the law enjoins upon him, though he endeavored to avoid that duty. It is also said that there is a prospect of Jeff. Davis being tried. Now, we hope that is the case, and that there will be no unnecessary delay,

either in nominating the Registrars in bankruptcy or in trying Davis. Should Mr. Chase fail to do his duty by putting off the trial of Davis and postponing the nomination of Registrars till the meeting of Congress in December approaches, we shall feel it our duty to urge his impeachment; for then he would be clearly guilty of an impeachable offense.

The Reconstruction Act—Scheme to Test Its Constitutionality.
From the Times.

The Southern opponents of the Military Reconstruction law are represented as actively engaged in an effort to defeat its operation through the intervention of the Supreme Court. It is said that an application is to be made for an injunction restraining the President and military commanders from enforcing the act, on the ground that it is unconstitutional, and therefore void. Should legal difficulties prevent the adoption of this course, the parties to the proceeding will await a case which is being made up in Virginia, and which will be brought in regular form through the District Court of that State. In one form or another—according to a statement in the *World*—the matter is to be subjected to the scrutiny of the Supreme Court; seven of the ten unrecognition Southern Executives having given their consent to the proceeding, which unrecognition Southerners have individually originated.

In whatever shape the appeal may be presented, and whatever be its immediate result—whether, as is probable, the Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the law because it is strictly political in its nature, or whether, as is hoped by Rebel politicians, it renders a decision favorable to their views—we regard the movement as impolitic, and fraught with mischief to the now excluded States. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, than whom in legal questions there are few higher authorities, has expressed the opinion that the Court has no original jurisdiction in the case. An early decision, or a decision in advance of the complete operation of the law, is, therefore, to say the least, extremely unlikely. For the State Executives which encourage the movement can derive no benefit from even a favorable decision, if it be not delivered until after they have been swept away, and the work they would obstruct shall have been virtually consummated. A decision after the States have been reconstructed, affirming the unconstitutionality of the process of reconstruction, would practically be of no more avail than a judicial affirmation of the unconstitutionality of any measure employed in the prosecution of the war.

This is the aspect of the question which more immediately concerns the South. Its pride may be gratified by a legal assault upon the policy of Congress, but only incorrigible fools can suppose that policy will be materially hindered, or on any pending question reversed, by an appeal to the Courts. The refusal of Judge Martin, of the Superior Court of Baltimore, to grant the injunction prayed for by the Maryland radicals, to prevent the meeting of the State Convention, proceeds on the hypothesis that the Convention is a political body of which the State Legislature had proper and exclusive cognizance. By a parity of reasoning, and with the precedent of the decision in the "Dorr Rebellion" case to sustain it, the Supreme Court may not unreasonably be expected to disclaim jurisdiction in the premises. At any rate, the fact is incontestable that Congress has absolute mastery over the subject. By no appeal to the Courts, by no quibble of lawyers, by no combination or effrontery of Southern politicians, can this fact be overcome. A denial of which we hear from Washington, or of any movement looking to judicial intervention as a means of obtaining more reasonable terms? Absolutely not a particle. An opposite result, however, is not at all improbable. Congress may meet again for business in three short months, if a quorum of its members deem a reassembling expedient. Nothing will be better calculated to bring about the step than anything like an organized attempt to check the working of the Reconstruction act. And very little reflection is required to perceive how readily Congress may tighten its grip and multiply its demands. It may say, for instance, with a certain show of reason, that the State Executives having been selected merely, not acknowledged, have forfeited their title to toleration by this attempt to frustrate the purpose of the law. It may revise the instructions to the Commanding Generals, and for a wide latitude of discretion substitute mandatory provisions, depriving the present civil authority of its "provisional" existence. It may decide that the orders issued by the military commanders, and which are confessedly of the most moderate and conciliatory character, are too moderate and conciliatory for the occasion. We speak only of possibilities. But they are possibilities which Congress may change into actualities before the end of July, if any contingency shall seem to imperil the efficacy of its plan.

We do not believe that the movement reported in the *World* has the approval of any considerable body of the Southern people. Every day furnishes new evidence that they accept the situation as it is, and are anxious to secure the restoration of national unity and peace by a faithful compliance with the will of the law-making power. With few exceptions, the leading soldiers of the Rebellion counsel compliance with the terms of the law, and their advice is sustained by prominent civilians, whose numbers are continually growing larger. So far as it is possible for us at this distance to judge, active opposition to the law is confined to Rebel politicians, bankrupt in character and influence, who prefer to take the chances of a strife that does not endanger their precious necks, rather than promote a state of things in which they will be so many nobodies. Unfortunately, the innocent may suffer penalties which only the guilty deserve. The people may be misjudged because of resistance to the law by Rebel malcontents. An appeal to the Supreme Court may be interpreted as the act of the South, not of a hard-faction of its citizens, and may entail hardships and difficulties from which we would gladly see the South escape.

Nor can we ignore the tendency of legal action against the law to excite false anticipations of relief, and thus to check the disposition to fulfill the law which appears now to predominate. Of course, if the Southern people comply with the law peacefully and even heartily, it will be because they have arrived at the conviction that better terms are not attainable. It is not that they love the Reconstruction law, but that they prefer reconstruction with the law to more stringent rules without reconstruction. They may be

tempted, therefore, by a hope of judicial intervention, to abate their present commendable efforts, and to place their trust in an empty expectation of help. These circumstances, if they occur, will indeed be deplorable. They will intensify the bitterness of a work already much too bitter, and will entail naught but suffering and sorrow on the people of the South. They have at this moment no worse enemy than the man who advises them to fight Congress through the Supreme Court.

The Lesson of Connecticut.
From the Tribune.

We understand the result in Connecticut. The majority is larger than we figured up on Tuesday, and the delegation to Congress consists of three Democrats and one Republican. The vote was large, and the canvass fought upon square issues. The efforts of the Democratic party were unscrupulous and unrelenting. The good old Democratic custom of extracting the largest number of votes from the smallest given number of voters was practised very effectively in many places, so much so, indeed, that at least one of our candidates for Congress speaks of contesting the seat of his successful opponent. Our friends hold the power in the Legislature, and for all practical purposes, so far as the State and the Republican majority in Congress are concerned, the Copperheads have gained a barren triumph.

Aside from this, it is well to look the canvass fairly in the face. A minority of the people of Connecticut have carried this election by a prodigious outlay of money and effort, because a part of the majority are most unjustly disfranchised. In October, 1865, the voters were called upon to decide upon the question of impartial suffrage. An amendment permitting the negro to vote was submitted. The issue was plainly made. There were in the State about 2000 colored men, Americans by birth and education—freemen who had borne their part in the war, and of whom nine-tenths were Republicans. There was no excuse for the denial of suffrage—not even the shadow of a reason—but it was refused in a poll of over 70,000 votes by a majority of 6272. Our friends polled about 27,000 votes, although in the spring they gave General Hawley nearly 44,000. In other words, there were 16,000 Republicans who were willing to make General Hawley Governor who did not think enough of the honor of Connecticut to give the ballot to the negro. The amendment was lost; and the apathy, we might as well say the cowardice, of a fragment of our friends in 1865 disfranchised voters enough to have elected General Hawley on Monday.

When Connecticut voted wrongly in 1865, it was felt that her decision would injure the progress of reconstruction in the South. It was thought, would not dare to give the negro in the South the justice that was refused him in a New England commonwealth. It made the argument more difficult, we admit, and gave our enemies a reply that we could not very well answer; but the work went on, and to-day South Carolina is more free, in the sense of freedom according to the Declaration of Independence, than the old Charter State. We are not alarmed about the influence of the present vote upon the Republican party elsewhere, and especially upon the good work now going on in the South. It would have been well to have had Connecticut with us in this great labor, but it can be done without her.

And now we urge our friends in Connecticut to begin this day the work of regeneration. Connecticut is Republican whenever Republicans choose to make it so. "The fault is our own," says the *New Haven Palladium*. "The whole State has been timorous, time-serving, conservative." Let there be an end of this. The defeat of Governor Hawley is the punishment of a faction of its numbers to the benign principle of impartial suffrage. But for this, we could have enjoyed the defection of Dixon, Babcock, Cleveland, and their fellow-rebels, and carried everything but one member of Congress. The lesson must not be lost. Henceforth, the Republican party, from the St. John to the Pacific, is a unit for universal liberty and impartial suffrage, regardless of caste, race, or color. Those who are hostile to this principle will go to their own place as Judas did. What little we may lose temporarily in one sectional election will gain a tenfold recompense in another. "With malice towards none, with charity towards all," the National Union party, proudly proclaiming itself Republican in faith, and work, and name, devotes itself anew to the achievement of all rights for all.

General Rosecrans.
From the Tribune.

The distinguished officer who has recently resigned his rank as Brigadier-General in the Regular Army will, perhaps, be referred to in after times as a conspicuous witness, if not of the ingratitude of republicans, at least of the fact that war, like all other professions, is a good deal of a lottery, in which it is not always the deserving who win the substantial rewards. Victor in the first important engagement which resulted favorably to the Union arms in the war of the Rebellion; planner and executor of four distinct campaigns, three of which were eminently successful; hero of several great battles, never decidedly beaten in any engagement; frank and resolute in his patriotism, and idolized by a hundred thousand veterans who fought under him, General Rosecrans, by a strange combination of misfortunes, has never been in favor with his official superiors, and never obtained even from the people a fair recognition of his eminent services. "There are two things," said Abraham Lincoln in 1864, "for which I can never be grateful enough to General Rosecrans: one is the battle of Stone River, which accompanied my proclamation of emancipation; and the other is his letter to the Indiana Legislature about the same time, throwing all the weight of his name and fame against the Copperheads. For these he deserves the lasting gratitude of the nation." We hope he may receive this gratitude at some future day; but certainly has not had it yet.

It was less than sixty days after the attack upon Fort Sumter when he did us his first great service in Western Virginia by compelling the surrender of Peggam at Rich Mountain. The planning and the fighting were both exclusively his; the reward was given to McClellan. After the great delay he fought the battle of the Potomac, Rosecrans fought the battle of Carnifex Ferry, drove Wise, Floyd, and Lee across the river, finished the campaign with brilliant rapidity, and when there was hardly a Rebel picket left on this side of the Allegheny Mountains, was relieved for no fault of his own, that a Mountain Department might be created for General Fremont. He fought and won the battle of Juka in September, 1862, while his superior officer, General Grant, was lying inactive with his troops four miles from the field of conflict; and although for this engagement he was transferred from one of the volunteer regiments, a major-general of volunteers, thus sprang out of it a misunderstanding with

General Grant which has had much to do with the marring of all Rosecrans' subsequent career. The next month at Corinth he beat Van Dorn and Price, with but little more than half as many men as his adversaries, gaining the most important victory of the war up to that time. Recalled from the pursuit, greatly against his own judgment, by General Grant, he was relieved of his command nine days after the battle, and ordered to Cincinnati.

Two months after his appointment, October 30, to the command of the 14th Corps at Bowling Green, Ky., he had converted a demoralized rabble into a magnificent army, and led it across the Cumberland. The four days' battle of Stone River was not more by the personal valor and skill of Rosecrans himself, and was a magnificent prelude to the brilliant campaign of the summer of 1863, by which he drove Bragg's army out of Middle Tennessee, and across the Tennessee river. The battle of Chickamauga in September was a bloody encounter, in which both sides were too badly crippled to continue the fray; but it secured us in the possession of Chattanooga, the objective point of the campaign, and the key of all the country south of the Cumberland Mountains. Nevertheless, Rosecrans was again relieved of his command, and for several months was allowed to remain in obscurity. Then he sailed for Missouri, where, besides doing efficient service, he discovered the secret conspiracy of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Yet he was once more removed, and has never had a command since.

Whether General Rosecrans' unfortunate relations with the War Department and the Headquarters of the Army are to be traced to any fault of his own, we have no means of knowing. We only know that of all our generals he has uniformly been one of the most fortunate in the field and one of the most unfortunate everywhere else; and that his retirement ought to awake in us a doubt as to the wisdom of the services of an accomplished officer, and have rewarded so inadequately what he has done for us hitherto.

Restoration vs. Reconstruction.
From the World.

Anything that looks like real restoration, as opposed to the so-called reconstruction now so popular in the radical party, will be hailed with satisfaction. Accordingly, we congratulate the country, Connecticut, and especially this city, upon the failure of the attempt to reconstruct Mr. Plimner T. Barnum from a first-class shoeman into a fifth-rate statesman, and his restoration to the position for which he has proved his fitness as the curator of that celebrated collection of curiosities which some of our most eminent scientific men have pronounced to be absolutely unrivalled. He has returned from the field of battle in the Fourth Congressional District in Connecticut with no honorable or dishonorable scars, but with an astounding number of "scratches" received at the hands of his own political party. A complete collection of the radical tickets in that district which contain the name of Hawley and omit or erase the name of Barnum, would form an interesting additional feature to the absolute unrivalled, *et cetera*, and would show that Barnum has hosts of friends in Fairfield county who would much rather see him in his Museum than in Congress. The general and lofty estimation in which the Museum is held is witnessed in the following extract from an editorial in the *Tribune* of March 27—

"They denounce his museum, but many of them would be incomparably more respectable if they had employment in the menagerie of wild animals connected with that excellent collection. We have yet to learn that there is anything irreverent in the exhibition of valuable curiosities, though we do not know what the museum might become if such Democrats as Mr. Barnum may boast of having for enemies should be included in the collection. Barnum represents true principles, the honest, the manly, the patriotic, and the every man in the Fourth District who deserves the name of Republican will vote for him."

We may fully endorse this opinion of the entire absence of "anything irreverent" in the exhibition of valuable curiosities, and we give the *Tribune* the benefit of our larger circulation and our much wider influence, as the result in Connecticut shows. The *Tribune* urged Mr. Barnum's election to Congress; we implored the voters in Barnum's district not to bereave the city or the Museum of the constant attention and attendance of the enterprising proprietor, and the voters listened to our voice. In behalf of the city, we thank them. The eminent scientific men, the chambermaids and children, the country cousins from New Jersey and elsewhere, and all who through the museum daily, Sundays excepted, from sunrise till 10 P. M., can ill afford to see the valuable collection even temporarily in the hands of a manager who may ignore its scientific bearings, and consider it only in connection with the pecuniary receipts at the door. We are quite sure, too, that Mr. Barnum himself will feel that, after all, the claims of Connecticut upon his services are as nothing in comparison with those of the amusement seekers in New York. So far as he is concerned, the election in Connecticut has given the unrivalled collection a world-wide celebrity, and those who ignore the scientific merits of the "happy family" will yet look to see the *Tribune* show him as near being a Connecticut statesman. Barnum is restored to his business; Congress has another and yet better Barnum in his place; the *Tribune* has had an opportunity to express its opinion of the candidate and his collection, and their close connection in the late campaign; and everybody is satisfied with the "return" of Barnum, not to Congress, but to the city.

Negro Suffrage at the South.
From the World.

The radical plea of extending the elective franchise to the Southern negroes, on the ground of the "loyalty" of that class, does not appear to be so popular, now that there is every indication that the negroes when they vote will vote for their true friends—their old masters. The leading Southern papers which advise the acceptance of the latest "plan," or at least those which counsel acquiescence in what is inevitable, treat the whole subject of negro suffrage on this ground, who shall control this new element in politics? The "plan" of the radical party in conferring suffrage upon the negroes, pre-supposed that the negroes would vote the radical ticket. There now seems to be some doubt about it; and missionaries like Wilson, of Massachusetts, are going to the South to convert the colored voters, if possible, to the radical faith. Meanwhile, the "loyalty" of this class is not so prominent a feature in the *Tribune* and other radical papers as it was; nor has the *Tribune* or any other radical journal printed a single line in reply to the *World's* showing that the loyalty of more than two-thirds of the negroes during the war was really to the "plan" of the radical party. The Southern papers now urge the greatest kindness and consideration on the part of the whites towards the negroes on account of this very loyalty. In an article on negro suffrage, the Jackson

(Miss.) *Clarion*, after saying that consideration of humanity and patriotism dictated that the Southern people should have every proper effort to control the "new element" for good, advances the following argument to show that the negroes deserve the elective franchise at the hands of their friends:—

"We are not to forget their fidelity as a class throughout the long and trying scenes of the war. On the one hand, the most unscrupulous inducements to the employment of unrestrained freedom, teeming with the joys of life, without money and without price, were held out to them; on the other, they were the ties of friendship which were the growth of long association in the patriarchal relation of master and slave. To these ties, as a class, they were faithful to the last."

It would be singular, indeed, if the South should acquiesce in the negro suffrage scheme upon the very ground which suggested the plan to the radicals at the North—the "loyalty" of the negroes during the war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "EVENING TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH and CHESTNUT STREETS to No. 1415, SIXTH STREET, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES: No. 1415, SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7:30 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE OF THE MISOR STREET, at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., from MONDAY, the 15th to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares \$10 each. 431111 Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.—In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital stock of this bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,000), subscriptions from stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier. 2:15 p.m.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—OFFICE: BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

AMUEL J. BAYARD.—Secretary C. and A. R. R. Co. 2:15 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY.—No. 323 WALNUT STREET. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., to take action with reference to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the Company. EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary. 4:30 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.—No. 235 FRANKFORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867. All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fifth Installment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867. By resolution of the Board. JACOB BINDER, President. 2:15 p.m.

CAMBERIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBERIA IRON COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 401 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867. By order of the Board. JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. 2:15 p.m.

WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA will be held on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Office of the Company, No. 110 WALNUT STREET, (Room No. 11), on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock. By order of the Board. WM. NEILSON, Secretary. 4:30 p.m.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA OIL, LUMBER, AND ICE COMPANY will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 203 WALNUT STREET, third floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, at 12 M. JAMES M. PRESTON, Secretary. 4:30 p.m.

IF THE STOMACH IS WRONG ALL IS WRONG.—TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

while acting as a corrective upon that organ, gently expels all morbid matter from the alimentary canal, and imparts a healthy activity to the sluggish liver. FOR SALE BY THE WHOLE DRUG TRADE. 4:10 p.m.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fall-out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y. 2:15 p.m.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disarrangement, no ridiculous tint, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE DISIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, ALBANY. Regenerating Extract of Milkweed restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness, sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BALDWIN STREET, NEW YORK. 3:15 p.m.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.—STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" piano, with their "Grand" pianos, and double iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unequalled admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full iron Frame. For sale only by **BLASIS BROTHERS,** 2:15 p.m. No. 1066 CHESTNUT STREET, Philada.

CHICKERING GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. These celebrated and long-established instruments are now known to be the best in America and Europe.

FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S. Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866. NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance in Art Gallery. 2:15 p.m.

W. H. DUTTON. THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE are recommended by the most eminent musicians to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, compared with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 107 WALNUT STREET. 2:15 p.m. UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

FLORESTA AND Preserver of Natural Flowers. A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth. 2:15 p.m.

Bonquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers arranged to order at all seasons. 1:15 p.m.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE are recommended by the most eminent musicians to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, compared with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 107 WALNUT STREET. 2:15 p.m. UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

FLORESTA AND Preserver of Natural Flowers. A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth. 2:15 p.m.

Bonquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers arranged to order at all seasons. 1:15 p.m.

FLORESTA AND Preserver of Natural Flowers. A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth. 2:15 p.m.

Bonquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers arranged to order at all seasons. 1:15 p.m.

FLORESTA AND Preserver of Natural Flowers. A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth. 2:15 p.m.

Bonquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers arranged to order at all seasons. 1:15 p.m.

FLORESTA AND Preserver of Natural Flowers. A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth. 2:15 p.m.

Bonquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers arranged to order at all seasons. 1:15 p.m.

FLORESTA AND Preserver of Natural Flowers. A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth. 2:15 p.m.

Bonquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers arranged to order at all seasons. 1:15 p.m.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.—WITH B. T. HARRIS' PURE CONCENTRATED SOAP MAKING MACHINE. GUARANTEED TO DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF COMBINED FAT, AND SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER SOAP OR LYE IN THE MARKET. Full particulars of a pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds, and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. ONE POUND WILL MAKE FIFTEEN GALLONS OF SOAP. No LIME is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Fatash in the market.

Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73, Washington Street, N. Y. The undersigned will guarantee protection to all parties selling B. T. HARRIS' Concentrated Fatash or Ready Soap Maker. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by HENRY U. KELLOGG, S. W. COR. WATER and CHESTNUT STS., Sole Agent for Philadelphia. 4:30 p.m.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI

"FRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR FRYING. HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL.

Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters. FOR SALE BY ROBERT BLACK & SON, 2:15 p.m. EIGHTEENTH and CHESTNUT STS.

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE From Cross & Blackwell's, RASPBERRY, APRICOT, GOOSEBERRY, BLACK AND RED CURRANTS, ORANGE, ETC.

Imported and for sale by JAMES R. WEBB, 8:14 WALNUT and EIGHTH STREETS.

NEW BONELESS SARDINES ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI.

HAVANA AND MESSINA ORANGES. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 117 p.m. Corner ELEVENTH and VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. FOR SALE BY J. EDWARD ADDICKS, (Late of L. Knowles & Co.) No. 1230 MARKET STREET. 2:15 p.m.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Ham, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr. & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents, WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON, 2:15 p.m. Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT STREET.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S.—Sole Established Tea Warehouse, No. 28 CHESTNUT STREET.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UN- versal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 2:15 p.m.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.

JEWELERS
S. E. CORNER TENTH and CHESNUT
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZE
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY
PAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all
cles in our line.
N. RULON
Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be
pleased to see his friends and customers. [212
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

arrive on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large
 of **DIAMONDS,** and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and
 dard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and
 rented. [a]
 Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN
 No. 704 ARCH Street
 PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the
for

TRIPLE PLATE, & NO. 1.

 **WATCHES, JEWELRY,**

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully
stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show why my stock to be
passed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing.

 **C. RUSSELL & CO.,**
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an Invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few **INFERNAL ORCHESTRA C**
with side pieces; which they offer lower than th
goods can be purchased in the city.

 **C. & A. PEIGNIOT,**
Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Case
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO'S,
HOWARD & CO'S,
And TREASURY
AMERICAN WATCH
43 **NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET**
 **HENRY HARPER,**
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

MUSICAL BOXES

"The Last Rose of Summer,"
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various O
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate price
FARR & BROTHER
Importers of Watches,
11 Elm St. [rp] No. 324 CHESTNUT St., below
STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATE
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES
Also, Philagar's New Low Pressure Steam H
Apparatus. For sale by

5 10½

CHARLES WILLIAM
No. 1182 MARKET St.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHEN
— IRON RANGE for Families —

ONE EUROPEAN, AMERICAN, and
tels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY
FERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia R
Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown
Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole
Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail
the manufacturers. HARPE & THOMSON

5-20s 5-20s
McCAULEY, HOWLETT & C

PATENT MACHINE
PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK
MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 520 COMMERCIAL STREET.
Satchel-bottom 49 lbs. Flour Sacks.
12½, 24½, and 40 lb cream. No. 1 and No. 2 dr
No. 1 Manilla from ¼ to 55 lb. full size.

No. 2	"	5	to 25	lbs.	"
Wrapping,	"	7	to 10	lbs.	"
White,	"	5	to 5	lbs.	"
		5	to 25	lbs.	Philadelphia size

Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Sausen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made the trade.

37

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 N. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or
Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and
mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars
Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two
Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867.

The Progress of Reconstruction in South Carolina.

THE progress of reconstruction in South Carolina, unless interfered with by the President, promises to be rapid and satisfactory. We published, a day or two since, copious extracts from the great speech of General Wade Hampton to the freedmen of Columbia, in which, while he tried to array them against the North, he went to the very extreme in promising them the fullest civil and political equality at home. We may say, in passing, that the General's denunciation of Northern prejudice against the negro, as once shown in the refusal to allow them to ride in the street cars in Philadelphia, seems to have set the blacks of Charleston to thinking whether a similar exclusion there is exactly consonant with Hampton's new code of political and social morality. On the strength of Hampton's speech, they very properly claim the right of riding in the street cars in Charleston.

In addition to Hampton's speech, we now have an elaborate argument from Governor Orr in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Governor Orr has been among the most liberal-minded men of the South upon this great subject. Before the passage of the Reconstruction bill, he had drawn down upon himself the maledictions of the "Hotspurs" by addressing an assemblage of colored people, and declaring himself in favor of extending the suffrage to those among them who could read and write. He had also, at a public dinner, told the old-time chivalry of Charleston some plain though unpalatable truths in regard to their treatment of Northern people, and its inevitable effect upon their own material prosperity. Charleston, he told them, had lost the investment of at least forty millions of dollars of Northern capital by the foolish and fanatical action of her would-be aristocrats, who thought themselves too good to associate with Northern people, or to treat them in a kind and respectful manner. This speech gave great offense to that class who think that one Southerner can whip five Yankees.

Governor Orr was, therefore, in a condition of mind very favorable to taking hold of this reconstruction movement in good faith. We have no doubt he will be found an efficient helper of Gen. Sickles in carrying out the law.

General Sickles, too, is moving promptly and discreetly in the matter. His order suspending all elections under the present Provisional Government of South Carolina is an important step. It is an essential feature of the reconstruction plan that these provisional governments shall be superseded as early as a day as possible. If no new elections are held, the old officers will soon go out by the expiration of their terms of office, when their places can be supplied, so far as may be necessary, by the Commanding General. Thus, in a short time, the provisional governments will have ceased to exist, and the military governments, including the civil officers holding by their appointment, will constitute the de facto governments until superseded by popular governments framed in accordance with the provisions of the Reconstruction law.

We shall watch matters in South Carolina with great interest; and we have no doubt of an auspicious result if the progress of the work is not interfered with from without.

Suffrage in England.

It is worthy of remark that the greatest nations in the world, England and the United States, are now agitated on the same great political question, viz., the extension of the political franchise. In our own country the distinguishing feature of the great reconstruction measure just adopted by Congress and now being put into practical operation in the South, is the extension of the suffrage to a large mass of the people not hitherto reckoned among the members of the political State. And in England the chief measure of public interest before Parliament is the bill for extending the suffrage to a large number of persons heretofore excluded from its exercise.

The measure which the Administration has brought forward in England for the extension of the suffrage is worthy of our attention. It is of a somewhat complicated character, prescribing different qualifications for different classes of voters.

In the "boroughs," the voter, in addition to full age and legal capacity, must be, on the last day of July in every year, and must have been during the whole of the preceding two years, an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough; and have during the time of such occupation been rated in respect of the premises occupied by him within the borough to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in any such premises; and before the 20th day of July in the same year have paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January.

In the "counties," on the other hand, subject to the conditions of full age and legal capacity, every man shall be qualified to vote who is, on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately preceding, been the occupier, as owner or tenant, of premises of any tenure within

the county of the rateable value of £15 or upwards; and has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect of the premises so occupied by him to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and has before the 20th day of July in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January.

In addition, there is what is called an "educational franchise" for college and university graduates, ordained priests and deacons in the Church of England, and ministers of other denominations officiating as such, sergeants and barristers-at-law, medical practitioners duly qualified, schoolmasters holding certificates from the Council on Education, etc. etc.

Then there is the "pecuniary franchise" for persons who, for two years, have had a balance of at least fifty pounds in bank, or have held, for that length of time, not less than fifty pounds of Parliamentary stocks or funds, or have paid during the year not less than twenty shillings "assessed taxes or income taxes."

Finally, there is what is called the "dual franchise," which gives to a borough voter, qualified by reason of having paid the requisite amount of assessed taxes or income taxes, the right to be also registered as a voter on account of the occupation of premises and the payment of rates, and, by virtue of such double qualification, to be qualified to give two votes for each member of Parliament to which the borough may be entitled.

It must be confessed that this looks to an American like a very cumbersome piece of machinery with which to regulate so simple a matter as the elective franchise; and yet it hardly becomes us to criticize the qualifications imposed, for none of them for a moment approach the absurdity of the color test which has so long been imposed in many parts of our own country.

In the House of Commons this measure was elaborately discussed on the 18th ultimo by Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Lowe, and other members. Mr. Gladstone denounced the proposed "dual" vote as "a gigantic engine of fraud and a proclamation of a war of classes."

Evidently the bill cannot pass in its present shape, and if the Ministry adhere to it, it must cause their downfall. Something simpler and more comprehensive is what the people desire, and what they will finally get.

The Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

We have noticed among the final proceedings of the House of Representatives the adoption of a motion referring to the Judiciary Committee for investigation the organization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, on the strength of a memorial from some person claiming that said organization is a "myth." The resolution evidently slipped through in the confusion of the final proceedings, without attracting the notice of the House, for the history and all the details of the organization of the Company were well known to every intelligent member of the body. It is probably the work of some party who has an axe to grind—perhaps a little black mail to levy—for this company has had the fortune to fight a very unscrupulous set of cormorants from the moment it commenced the actual work of building the Pacific Railway.

As to the organization, being a "myth," it must be a very substantial one to number among its officers and stockholders the names of such men as J. Edgar Thomson, Thomas A. Scott, and others of our own city; ex-Governor Dennison, Robert Shoemaker, and others, of Ohio; and John D. Perry, Adolphus Meir, Carlos Greely, and other equally eminent capitalists of St. Louis. Nor is there any thing very "mythical" about having built and put in operation a railroad from the Missouri river to fifty miles beyond Fort Riley—nor in pushing the construction of the road on towards Denver at the rate of a mile a day, as is now being done.

We only regret that the reference of such a memorial or resolution by the House might, in quarters where the facts are not known, operate to the prejudice of a Company that is engaged, in good faith and with great energy, in the prosecution of a public enterprise of such magnitude and importance as the building of the Pacific Railroad.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

CONFLICTING rumors have reached us during the last few days of the progress of negotiations between France and Holland, in regard to the purchase of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg by the former country. At one time the cable informs us of the completion of the treaty; then comes the news of the indignation of Prussia; and this morning, the statement that all negotiation had been abandoned. As few of our readers are familiar with the position of the duchy, we will briefly state the condition of affairs. In 1814 Luxembourg, after successively belonging to Spain, France, and Austria, was ceded to Holland. At least, so much of it as constitutes the Duchy, which is about one-half of the original territory of that name. The remainder became a province of Belgium. The population of the Duchy is 200,000 souls; and its capital, of the same name, is the residence of 12,000 people. Although belonging to Holland, it is separated from that country by Belgium, and really lies between Prussia and France, both of which have long desired it. In the treaty concluded after the short war of last summer, the position of the Duchy was left unascertained. Since that time Bismarck has been endeavoring to purchase it for Prussia, and now we are startled with the intelligence that France is the successful bidder for the coveted prize. For the details of the negotiations we must await the arrival of our files. If it is indeed true that the Emperor has abandoned

the scheme, it looks like another coercion of France by Prussia. This, coming as it does in connection with the publication of the secret treaties of August between Prussia and Belgium and Bavaria, is significant, and may not unlikely portend another European struggle between Prussia and France.

The Russian Possessions.

ENGLAND does not seem to regard the acquisition of the Russian Possessions by our Government as a matter of any consequence to her. And in this we think she is right. It would give us no advantages over her in time of war that we do not now possess, while we would be obliged to defend a coast which she would be in a favorable position to attack. Commercially, we doubt if the annual product of the whole country can ever be made to yield a revenue equal to the interest of the seven millions of dollars that Russia asks for it. We should rather invest that amount towards buying Cuba, some of these days when Spain wants to sell.

POSTAGE.—After this year the postage between the United States and Great Britain will be decreased. By the schedule agreed upon by the Governments, the cost of sending a letter from any part of the States to any part of the United Kingdom will be fourteen cents—twelve cents for the passage of the ocean and delivery in England, and two cents while in our local post office. This is a sensible reduction of rates, and will be hailed with pleasure by those who are compelled to maintain a constant communication with the Old World.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The annual election in Rhode Island, yesterday, resulted in a complete Republican triumph. The successful ticket was composed of Ambrose E. Burnside for Governor; William Greene, for Lieutenant-Governor; John R. Bartlett, for Secretary of State; Millard Sayles for Attorney-General; George W. Tew, for Treasurer; and Thomas A. Jenckes and Nathan P. Dixon for members of Congress. Messrs. Jenckes and Dixon were both members of the Thirtieth Congress.

Abbott in Heaven.

From the N. Y. World of to-day.
"And I saw men like trees walking, also streets of gold, and multitudinous persons of a comely aspect, clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful, seated upon pyramids of rock-crystal, and playing upon the strings of a harp of Palestine in honor of the beast with six horns, whom the unconverted revile as Napoleon the Third, Emperor of the French."

This, or words to this effect, is our latest message from the great historian Abbott, since, like Bottom, he was "translated;" and, having praised God and honored the Emperor in New Haven, was caught up on an Indian steamer, and presented to the Empress in a "magnificent voyage at the Tuilleries." Our readers have already been blessed with one chapter of the apocalypse of Abbott concerning the unimaginable things of imperial life in Paris. We gave them yesterday a second and still more dazzling installment of this incomparable book of revelations. The man who failed to read it did himself a fatal injustice. To say that Abbott describes the emotions of a Bow-wow with the eloquence of a Bancroft is to give but a poor idea of a performance before which criticism grows dumb, and admiration maddens into delirious ecstasies.

In company "with two ladies formerly of New Haven," but now of Paradise, the reverend author of the "Life of Napoleon" appeared at the evening of the 29th of February, 1867, at the gate of the "Palace of the Tuilleries" in a dress which he himself described as "consisting of a simple of a broad band of gold lace down the legs, a white eravat, and a cocked hat under the arm." Throughout the rest of the world, the month of February, 1867, had but twenty-eight days; but in honor of Abbott and Napoleon the Third, and the "two ladies formerly of New Haven," an extra leap-year was ordered (on this occasion only at the Palace of the Tuilleries, Caesar invented a calendar.

Why should not the calendar which Caesar invented do to-day what it did to-day? As to Abbott, his prophet? As Abbott entered the abode of bliss the "gas-lights" paled their ineffective light. "Gas-lights," observed Abbott, with much justice, are "not a genuine light, and they naturally went out as Abbott, who, like the "three-headed lady" in the children's game, is "always present" were in. In their stead, "the soft light of wax candles, which seemed to be in numbers without number," opened to the eyes of Abbott all the splendors of the scene. Goethe's "Minister" who glistens in the foam of sparkling Moselle in return for his song describing a German count as "a rich honest man, of a greater nobility than the splendors as Abbott saw them. "Servants in showy liveries, ready to minister to every want and to rescue from every embarrassment," "picked men, of splendid and polished mien, literally covered with gold livery;" "living statues cased in shining steel armor;" and, in the centre of it all, "sixty persons from the different nations, in diplomatic relations with France." These were the things which passed in rapid and coruscating review before the senses and the soul of this favored son of Connecticut. As wave after wave of glory burst upon him, Abbott went off into spasms, the like whereof can only be found in the most convulsive paroxysms of the hereditary Paganus Arbitrator. He stood on his head, on his heels; he leaped out of his boots into his waistcoat pocket; he became a Catherine wheel of joy and prayer; he would have been probably have gone off like a Congreve rocket through the roof of the Tuilleries, and landed, a doz of incomprehensible millions, in the square of Pekin or Mexico, had not the doors suddenly been thrown open and "a signal given that the Emperor was about to enter." At that signal, "all was hushed silence." Abbott, the gold bands, the white eravat, the "ladies from New Haven of whose dress and appearance" Abbott "had reason to be proud," the "servants in gold livery," the "statues of armor," and the "sixty guests from nations in diplomatic relations with France," suddenly crystallized. The Emperor entered. "A few steps behind him came the Empress, like a vision of fairy beauty." For all that followed, no poor pen of ours can so much as pretend to dwell upon it. Even Abbott gasps at the recital, and declines upon vague imagery, like the young lady who could only describe the moment when the man of her heart finally offered her his hand, by saying that she "felt as if every nail in the house had suddenly become a jeweharp." It is painful to find that when the Emperor came up out of the mist of gold and flowers, and shook a baby by the hand and "bade him welcome to the Tuilleries," Abbott burst into tears, overcome by an honor which was as it conferred upon any one else.

In acknowledgment of this peculiar blessing, Abbott, having wiped his weeping eyes, clasped the Emperor after the Oriental fashion, about the neck, and calling to mind the suggestions of Hericid, forthwith proceeded to such osculations as even Rabelais himself must needs have pronounced more soothing and more soft than the else unparalleled flatteries of a young goosling's neck. So much homage stirred the Emperor up to fresh concessions, and these again brought water to the eyes of Abbott, whom we are forced to leave, at the last dates from Paris, in imperial residence. For so much can do to know no remedy; and all that we can do to console Abbott is, to remind him of the remark made by a friend to Monk Lewis, when that quivering creature, likewise broke down and wept because "the Duchess of York had spoken so kindly to him."

"Don't cry, my dear fellow," said his sympathetic comforter; "don't cry, you may be sure the Duchess never meant it."

—George F. Wright is to paint full-length portraits of Lincoln and Douglas for the Illinois State Capitol.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

Reply of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures to Mr. Smythe's Last Letter.

ASTOR HOUSE, April 3.—Sir:—My attention has been called to Mr. Smythe's card in your last Saturday's paper, which appears to reflect upon myself and upon the Committee on Public Expenditures. The card is as remarkable for what it does not, as for what it does contain. During the period referred to in his card Mr. Smythe was on two several days in the committee-room at Washington. After his first appearance he was noticed that the committee would be in session the next day, and that if he desired he could be heard in person or by counsel. On the next day he appeared alone before the committee, and read and swore to a prepared statement, and said thereafter that he was willing on that statement to rest his case with the committee. It was then asked of him if he intended the committee to understand that he had had the opportunity of appearing and being heard in person or by counsel, which the House had granted him. He replied unhesitatingly and unequivocally "yes," unless the committee desired to prosecute the investigation further, and if they did he desired the investigation might be in New York for convenience of witnesses, counsel, etc. There being with the committee no difference of opinion as to Mr. Smythe's unfitness for the office he held, the conviction of which no amount of investigation or of testimony could change, the resolution declaring it was reported, and concurred in by the House by a vote of nearly two to one.

That understanding of Mr. Smythe's position in the committee-room does him no injustice, appears by the following extract from a note addressed to me by the only one of the Committee whom I have been able to consult since Mr. Smythe's card appeared:—"You have called my attention to what took place in the room of the Committee on Public Expenditures at the time Mr. Smythe was before us, and submitted his written statement. Of course, I cannot know how Mr. Smythe understood it, but my recollection is clear and very positive that he said he desired no further hearing of any kind, either by counsel or otherwise."

My views of Mr. Smythe, or of my demeanor to him, disconnected from his official character, can be no public interest whatever; but as he has seen fit to advert to and pervert an act on my part of humane courtesy to him, I may be permitted to say, those who personally know Mr. Smythe can, without imputing to me sycophancy, or an intent to mislead him, understand why I placed my hand upon his shoulder in conducting him through the thronged and obscurely lighted passage of one of the halls of the House of Representatives.

Yours, respectfully, C. T. HULBURD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG,
Of the U. S. Military Asylum,

AT AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Will receive applications for admission into the HOME, at his Office,

NO. 123 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

UNTIL SATURDAY, 10th INST.

Applicants must bring discharge papers and certificates of identity.

44 [amp] JAY COOKE, MANAGER.

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE

ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE. ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE.

It is warranted a quick and sure cure. It always all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.

"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures TETTER!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures SALT RHEUM!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures ITCHING PILLS!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures SCALD HEAD!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures BARBER'S ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures RING WORMS!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES!
CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 24 HOURS.

A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted character, curing in a few days the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment, with the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.

Price cost a box. By mail, 60 cents. Over thirty years' experience. Medicines been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great merit to humanity.

This valuable Ointment is prepared only by J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 320 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

WAYS, OFFICE NO. 10, N. 3RD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., for the construction of a street on the line of Ninth Street, from Center to Morris street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bids prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each linear foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor is hereby required to keep the sewer and street in good order for two years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along-side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor in the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department, in the sum of \$10,000, to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the conditions of the contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications will be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

44 [amp] Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF THE

Pastor elect of the TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH (Rev. J. S. KENNEDY) will take place this (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the meeting-house, EIGHTH STREET, above Green. Interesting services may be expected.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH.—REV.

ALFRED COOKMAN will preach this evening at 8 o'clock.

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

NEW STYLES OF

TEA SETS AND ICE PITCHERS,

Very Beautiful in Design and Finish.

ALL PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

44 [amp] MEAD & CO., NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER PLATED WARE.

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING

OF

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

100 PIECES

YARD AND A HALF WIDE

VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

1000 PIECES

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

500 PIECES

BEST MAKES

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

CHOICE DESIGNS

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

250 PIECES

English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

50 SHEETS

EXTRA QUALITY

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

904

CHESNUT STREET

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 PIECES

NEW CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE,

RED,

CHECKED, and

FANCY,

ALL WIDTHS.

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS Etc. Etc."

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are

deemed the "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

AGENTS FOR:

WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and

A. FOLSON & SONS'

OIL CLOTHS,

AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS

AND CARPET LININGS. [amp]

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS.

New and Choice Styles of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AKMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY VELVET,
TAPESTRY

THE GREAT FIRE IN ST. LOUIS

The Lindell Hotel Destroyed—Loss Nearly Two Million Dollars—The Fire Breaks Out in the Roof—Its Origin Not Known—The Engines Powerless to Arrest the Flames—Several Lives Reported Lost—Wild Confusion in the Hotel, Etc.

From the St. Louis Republican, 1st.

It is with the profoundest feelings of regret that we prepare to record the particulars of the deplorable catastrophe announced in the head lines above. The Lindell Hotel is destroyed by fire. That magnificent architectural pile, one of the finest of its character in the world, and which only yesterday was the chief adornment of our city, is now an enormous mass of blackened ruins. It is almost impossible to realize the fact from the bare announcement. Yet even while we write (12 P. M. Saturday) the midnight heavens are illumined with the glare of the burning, and the whole city quivers with excitement and consternation.

THE ALARM.

The fire, according to the most reliable accounts, first made its appearance on the roof towards the southwest corner. It is said to have commenced in one of the servant's rooms, on the seventh story, but we could ascertain no definite particulars on this point. It is reported to have been discovered first by some of the employees of the hotel, who conveyed the startling intelligence to the office. When the announcement was first made that the building was on fire, it did not create that wild and sudden excitement which generally takes place under such circumstances. This was attributable to the fact that, the fire being on the highest story, there was little or no evidence of it in the lower part of the building. It is probable, also, that the report was at first discounted. This was about 8 1/2 or 9 o'clock to night. Everything was going on throughout the vast building in the usual manner. The billiard and sitting rooms were crowded with guests and visitors; supper was not yet over; the large hall wore its usual animated appearance, and the lights in nearly every window in the front of the splendid building told that the almost innumerable apartments had occupants within. But in a few minutes a wild change swept swiftly through the crowded hotel. The appalling cry of "fire," at first whispered in undertones, began to be spoken aloud. The hurrying to and fro of employees, the agitation visible in the faces of the proprietors and others who were turned hurriedly from visiting the upper stories, soon attracted attention and spread the exciting intelligence. But all doubt as to the fact was ended by the appearance of the flames bursting through the roof and showing through some of the windows on the upper story. Then the excitement gathered on the street with the sound of many voices, and the wildest consternation spread from room to room, along the wide corridors, and from floor to floor throughout the enormous hotel. The scene which ensued baffles all description, and yet there was not that desperate panic which is so generally associated with such occasions. Whatever efforts to control the fire may at first have been thought necessary by the gentlemen connected with the hotel, in order to prevent a widespread and unnecessary alarm, were at once abandoned when danger became evident, and measures were immediately taken for the safety of the occupants. But the alarm of fire needs but little propagation by messengers. The trample and rush of hurrying feet and the roar of voices soon acquainted every inhabitant of the building in the most distant apartments with the news that the hotel was on fire, and then the frantic rush and scramble for escape commenced. Owing to the early hour but a small portion of the guests had retired to their rooms, and hence there was not the crowd that there would have been had the fire occurred later in the night, but still the corridors and stairways poured forth a throng of bewildered and frightened people, that streamed down to the lower floors, while the building rang with the shouts of men and the screams of scared women and children.

As far, however, as the loss of human life was concerned, there was but little danger: the fire was at this time only on the roof of the building, and there was no obstacle to prevent escape, and all the people succeeded in getting out in safety. There were several sick persons in the hotel, who were carried out and conveyed to some of the houses in the vicinity. The alarm was conveyed to the Fire Department from the Missouri engine house on Washington avenue, and the various engines arrived without much delay.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

The engines, when they went to work, proved powerless to stay the progress of the flames. The great height of the building rendered it almost impossible to throw water fairly on the roof, and even when this was accomplished it was of no avail, as it was evident the fire was spreading underneath where it could not be reached. The firemen carried the hose through the hall and up the stairs towards the upper stories, hoping to be able to play directly on the flames, but apparently were unable to do so, as no effect was perceptible.

The large tanks of water constructed mainly for such an emergency in the upper story of the hotel were also of no practical use, for what reason we could not learn, and in fact we could not ascertain that the elaborate system of hose connections in the hotel was brought into use at all. Consequently the flames spread on all sides with great fierceness and rapidity.

A little before 10 o'clock they had seized upon the cupola in the centre of the roof, and completely enveloping the sides, made it resemble a twisted column of fire. Still, for nearly an hour the fire was confined to one section of the roof, and there were many who laughed at the idea that the whole building would be burned. It was a painful sight to watch the advance of the fiery destroyer, and at the same time notice the utter uselessness of the efforts made to retard it. Gradually the fire gathered in power and intensity, and spread itself abroad all over the roof. Volumes of inky smoke began to issue from the windows of the seventh story, and little ribbons of flame flared around the heavy cornices.

About half-past 10 o'clock the whole top of the great hotel was on fire, but the flames were principally developed on the west and east sides of the building near the cornice.

The conflagration at this point presented a most unusual appearance. From the sixth story downward, the hotel presented its ordinary aspect; the lights were still burning in the rooms, and there was neither flame nor smoke to be seen. But from the broad planes

of the roof rose up a pyramid of flame, roaring and crackling with irresistible force and fury.

The extension of the fire downward was gradual. On the sixth street side the flames ran down the elevator, and seemed on the third story, but their progress appeared to be slow. As they spread over the roof, the cornices on the east and west sides commenced burning, and large fragments came thundering down on the streets, causing considerable danger to firemen and others.

It is said that as early as half-past 9 o'clock the Chief of the Fire Department announced that the building could not be saved, but it was not for more than an hour after that that the fact became apparent to the spectators. The fire then began to work downwards, and every moment gathered in fury. About half-past 11 o'clock the flames were bursting through all the upper windows. From room to room they passed; gathering strength every moment, until the whole building—no longer on the roof, but in the interior, was a blazing pile of fire. The scene at this time was of a character which none who witnessed will ever forget. The huge building looked like a vast furnace burning with intolerable heat and fury. The countless windows gave insight to a whirling vortex of fire that streamed up with a wind-like rushing sound, sweeping into the still midnight air a perfect avalanche of sparks and very particles that were scattered far and near. From the breaking cornice came showers of blazing fragments that strewn the streets with living fire; and every moment, from the inside of the building was heard the crash of breaking timbers and falling partitions. The streets, as far as the eye could reach, were a dense mass of humanity; and the "sea of upturned faces," showing in the red glare, looked as if countless multitudes were watching some dreadful catastrophe which appalled and afflicted all.

FALLING OF THE WALLS.

At about 11 o'clock it became evident that some of the walls could not stand much longer, and the police commenced clearing a wider space on all sides around the burning building. The crowds swayed slowly back into the darker streets, and again pressed on the lines with upturned faces full of interest and wonderment. Now and then, at the falling and crashing of a floor or staircase, numbers were seized with a panic, and endeavored to rush away on a "double quick," but soon turned, and their gaze became again fastened in the scene with a sort of weird fascination. Pyramids of flame shot up from the roof to a great height; fiery tongues lapped around the cornices, and volumes of devouring fire poured forth from every window in the vast edifice. The air was still, and huge clouds of dark smoke (in which shone millions of sparks, like golden stars) hung over the scene. At every crash a column of blacker smoke shot upward, soon to be painted by the red glare.

The excitement was great, and the people awaited with intense interest the crumbling of the walls, which seemed inevitable. The light rendered distinct the skeleton of the interior. Partition walls were falling every moment, and all was one grand illumination from the basement to the roof. The Fire Wardens, firemen, and policemen dived around in the immediate vicinity like demons in the bottomless pit. So they appeared to the spectators in the streets and on the housetops. At length there was a great crash in the centre near the main entrance, which filled the whole street (Washington avenue) with fire and smoke. There was a cry that the walls were falling. The whole east end on Sixth street, with a portion of Washington avenue front, swayed, toppled, and fell with a tremendous crash, which shook the buildings all around. This happened about 11 1/2 o'clock. The interest was now concentrated on the Seventh street wall. It must soon succumb. Some of the back walls on the Green street side had already gone, and every particle of the wood-work was rapidly being consumed. At about 12 o'clock the middle portion of the west wall crumbled down, a shapeless mass of ruins, and the fire now lighted up a scene of completed desolation.

It was rumored that several persons had been lost by the falling of the Sixth street front, but we presume it was without foundation, as the street had been effectually cleared of spectators half an hour previous to the crash of the wall. When we left the scene nearly the whole of the Washington avenue front was standing, but the fire had consumed everything combustible about the building. About the last thing that remained was a pair of lace curtains, which fluttered in a third-story window, on the Seventh street and Washington avenue corner, when everything else appeared to have been swept away.

INCIDENTS.

As might be expected, during the progress of the fire many curious and noteworthy incidents occurred. Thieves were, of course, on the ground, and plied their occupation actively. A number of arrests were made by the police, and not a few scuffles, etc., occurred.

In the hasty removal of luggage and furniture of all kinds not a few articles were lost.

SUSPECTED LOSS OF LIFE.

It is not difficult to ascertain that during the progress of the terrible conflagration a single life has been lost. There were rumors on the subject, but we could not trace them to any authentic source.

As the fire reached down to the first story, a number of explosions took place at intervals, whether from gas or caused by confined air, we do not know. It is said that when one of these explosions occurred, two men were throwing out goods from a second-story window near Sixth street, and that they disappeared immediately after, but whether or not they escaped we are unable to ascertain.

It is indeed to be hoped that the greatness of the disaster is not to be still further increased by being connected with loss of life, and we are happy to say at present there is no evidence that any occurred.

LOSSES, INSURANCE, ETC.

The losses by this fire will amount to between one million and a half and two millions of dollars. It is estimated that the hotel could not be rebuilt much under twelve hundred thousand dollars. There was an insurance on the building of \$310,000, mostly in local companies, but involving many of the prominent Eastern Companies. The insurance is distributed in \$5000 and \$10,000 policies. The furniture was insured for about \$250,000—one-half its value. We are not yet able to make out a list of the insurance companies suffering by the calamity.

The hotel property was owned by Edgar Ames and the representatives of Henry Ames, subject to a lien of \$250,000, held by the Boatmen's Savings Institution. Both interests will, we suppose, come out without much actual sacrifice, the loss to the former being on prospective profits. The injury by the fire to the property in the neighborhood, by reason of the depreciation of value, cannot be estimated, but it is no doubt very considerable.

It is difficult at present to estimate the exact loss occasioned by the fire, but including the property lost by persons having rooms at the

hotel, and those occupying stores in the building, and also the value of the wines, groceries, and other stores destroyed in the cellars, the aggregate amount must reach over one million and a half of dollars.

The loss on the building is stated by a competent authority at about \$900,000, and on the furniture between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

We did not learn the value of the property saved, but it must form but an inconsiderable fraction of that destroyed. In the absence, however, of definite information, we postpone a detailed estimate of the total loss for the present.

It is stated that there were about four hundred guests in the hotel at the time of the fire. It is somewhat premature as yet to speculate as to whether the Lindell will ever rise from its ashes in its original splendor and beauty. The regret caused by the destruction is universal among our citizens, and there is a widespread desire to see it rebuilt. We heard yesterday not a few of our prominent citizens freely discuss the question, and the general conviction seemed to exist that ere long some definite plan would be set on foot towards restoring to our city the grand adornment consumed by flames.

We certainly hope such may be the case. There are few of our citizens who could view with satisfaction the broad square once occupied by the stately Lindell devoted to paltry houses and stores. Should the edifice not be rebuilt, it is impossible to estimate to what extent property may depreciate in that section of the city, and the effect on the community at large. A great deal of the iron work, etc., would be available were the house to be rebuilt, and we heard it stated by a competent authority yesterday, that, with the material thus remaining, the foundation being intact, the hotel could be rebuilt for between \$600,000 and \$700,000.

This, however, is a question for those directly interested to determine. Ere long we presume the enormous ruins of the burned building which now disfigure one of our chief thoroughfares will disappear before the recuperative energy of our citizens. But whether the Lindell rises again on its former site or not, the great fire of the night of the 30th of March, 1867, will never be forgotten. It is sad to think of the fire have done in a single night—of the grace and beauty ruined. But, coupled with such misfortunes, there is a teaching which goes to make the community wiser, and to insure against the recurrence of such a disaster in the future.

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, TREASURER.

2281

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. (32 3m)

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. (32 3m)

7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO

THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted as high as market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

326m No. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

No. 509 and 511 CHESTNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, \$500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey, William Ervin, Sam'l A. Hepburn,

Edw. B. Orr, Osgood Webb, Fred. A. Hoyt,

Nathan Elliot, R. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rawls.

PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. RAWLS,

CASHER,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (31 3m)

FINANCIAL.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL BANK OF THE

REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts—

Commercial Paper—\$24,567.14

Overdrafts—77,320.00

Banking House and Fixtures—\$401,762.14

Current Expenses and Taxes—23,481.58

Revenue—26,877.03

Due from National Banks—1,000.00

Due from other Banks—10,068.99

U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation—500,000.00

U. S. Bonds on hand—20,000.00

Fractional Currency—2,915.13

Legal-tender Notes—\$71,823.90

Compound Interest Notes—120,000.00

Total—\$1,604,002.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in—\$500,000.00

Circulating Notes Outstanding—417,000.00

Individual Deposits—\$136,166.70

Due to National Banks—1,917.73

Due to other Banks and Bankers—\$701,925.27

Profits—45,177.43

Total—\$1,604,002.50

1. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,

4261 CASHIER.

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

CONVERTED WITH CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST

BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

CLOTHING.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to

No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET,

(Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for

BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, AND MISSSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine

3 26 2w

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, all of which are sent to all parts of the city at \$2.50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at \$2.75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 1148, THIRD Street Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

142

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foultz.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD

No. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROOK SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unburned Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 26m

AWNINGS, ETC.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street,

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street.

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. (27 3m)

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it out of the best material. Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-cord duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKIN & CO.,

No. 207 and 209 N. FRONT Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FLOTH done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 9 11

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING STYLES BONNETS

OPENING THIS DAY.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESTNUT Street.

326m

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m

MAD'LE KEOGH.

M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store

No. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SOMETHING ABOUT CLOCKS.

Chauncey Jerome, whose Connecticut clock manufactory failed a few years since, through the fault of others, involving Mr. Barnum, began life anew some time since near Chicago. Five miles out from that city he established a new manufactory, which is now capable of turning out one hundred thousand clocks a year. Mr. Parton tells us that Mr. Jerome expects to be able to sell them at New Haven quite as cheap as those made in New Haven. A new English volume by Edward Wood presents some interesting facts concerning the origin of clocks. The clepsydra or water-glass was used by the ancients for measuring time. The sand glass, in which sand took the place of water, was a modification of the clepsydra. These time-keepers were called *clepsyma*. They were in use before the time of Jerome. A. D. 331-420. The candle clocks of Alfred are well known. Martinelli, of Spoleto, in a curious work, 1663, speaks of clocks going by candle, air, fire, and water. In the fire-clock the motion was produced under the principle of a modern smoke-jack, the wheels being moved by means of a lamp, which also gave light to the dial, the hours being given out by the explosion of crackers set at proper intervals. In the air-clocks the hours were measured by the descent of a weight expelling the air through an orifice in a tube, and giving motion to wheel-work. In 1669, the Grand Duke Cosmo was astonished to see at the Royal Society's rooms in London a clock the movements of which were derived from the vicinity of a loudstone. This was the earliest precursor of the modern electrical clock. It seems impossible to fix the date when clocks with wheels and weights were first invented. Boethius is said to have made one in the year 510 A. D. Pope Paul I. is reported to have sent a wheel-clock to King Pepin in 766. We are told that the Arabians first made clocks to strike in 801. Rabanus Maurus is said to have sent a clock with a bell to a friend about the year 840.

WHEEL-LOCKS.

The honor of inventing a wheel clock is also given to Pacificus, Archdeacon of Vienna, who died in the middle of the ninth century. Gerbert of Fleury, afterward Pope Sylvester II, has credit for a similar invention about the year one thousand. It is not clear whether the allusion of Dante to a mechanical clock or to a sun dial, or whether the *orologium insigne* given to Sherborne Abbey by William the Conqueror, in the twelfth century, was of either nature. St. Paul's Cathedral, as evidenced by the *compulus braccii* for A. D. 1286, had its *orologium* or clock-keeper, and an agreement for altering and completing the wheelwork of the clock is extant in Norman French, dated November 22, 1344, between the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Southwark. The present clock, known as Westminster clock, was set up by Edward I. in 1283-9, out of a fine of seven thousand marks for corruption and malpractice levied upon St. Ralph de Hengham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Another clock tower was erected there by Edward III. in 1365-6. The same writer tells us of the

ORIGIN OF WATCHES.

The origin of the watch, though not readily assigned to any particular date, is certainly not of the same antiquity as that of the clock or stationary clock. The first step towards it was obviously the invention of a clock spring as the motive power, instead of a weight and pendulum. And this appears to have been made during the last quarter of the fifteenth century. Nuremberg has generally had the credit of the earliest "pocket clocks"—Nuremberg eggs, as they were called, from their oval shape. The same honor has been claimed by Blois upon less plausible grounds. In China is said to have introduced the invention into Germany, whence it passed into France, and so into England. Peter Hele, of Nuremberg, who died in 1540, as early as 1490 made small watches of steel, which pointed out the hour and the minutes, and might be worn on the person.

SECONDS DESCRIBED.

By the year 1500, the manufacture was so improved as to describe seconds of time, which were previously not. A great improvement was introduced in the year 1656, the invention of the spiral or pendulum spring applied to the arbor of the balance. The first idea of this spring is attributed to an ingenious mathematician, Dr. Hooke. It was thoroughly carried out in 1656, under his direction, by the celebrated watchmaker, Thomas Tompion. A watch of that kind made by Charles II bears date, together with names of both inventor and constructor. The first repeater was made by Quare, in 1667. The horizontal escapement was invented in 1724.

CURIOS WATCHES.

One of the most singular freaks of the art was the lilliputian repeater, no bigger than a two-penny piece, set in a ring, presented George III in 1764, by the celebrated Arnold, of Chesham Court, Strand. A curious watch was made for Louis XV by Cousson, Jr., of Paris, in 1764, in which a simple spring was substituted for the barrel, the mainspring, the dial, and the fusee. It required no winding, it was set in motion for twenty-four hours by the simple push of a knob, like the striking of a repeater.

WEARING TWO WATCHES.

About that period the foppishness of wearing two watches came into vogue, and was speedily followed by the ladies. To avoid expense, foppery, a dummy, or *fausse montre*, of some saw material often took the place of a real one. In Paris all sorts of whimsical toys were tried out by Julien le Roy, entitled *tremmes comiques*; and he was even outdone in line by J. B. Baillet, *horloger de la reine*, who, by falling in with the luxurious and wasteful fashions of the Court, died the richest watchmaker in Europe.

THE CHOCION QUESTION.

Dr. Cobbold, in a recent lecture before one of the London scientific institutions, and to relieve the minds of the fair sex from "fear of some of those unpleasant fallacies which have been propagated lately concerning them." He said that they had been led to believe that the minute microscopic organisms found attached to the hair had some connection with the disease called "phthiriasis." He assured his hearers that there was no ground for alarm. Phthiriasis was neither entozoa nor true epia. It was quite impossible that these joyous organisms should develop them-

selves into any insect form. They closely resembled the bodies which are found in the flesh of healthy animals, and which attracted a good deal of attention at the time of the cattle plague, because some observers incorrectly supposed them to be peculiar to the flesh of the animals affected with that disease. These entozoa had more or less conspicuous vegetable affluities; that is to say, they resembled the lowest forms of growth and development.

THE EXPOSITION.

The earthworks of the Paris Exhibition, including the Park, amount to upward of half a million cubic yards. The ironwork amounts to 13,200 tons, of which 10,000 tons are in the great machinery gallery. The windows of this gallery present a surface of 53,700 square yards, and those of the other galleries 25,000. The palace itself occupies an area of 140,154 square yards. Of this, 61,000 square yards is occupied by France, 21,053 by England, and 2,900 by the United States.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

M. Bazin, a foreign artist, has contrived an apparatus for photographing objects at the bottom of the sea. His photographic studio consists of a strong sheet-iron chest, perfectly water-tight, with water-tight windows, that are in the form of lenses. The electric light is used, and renders distinctly visible and objects lying at the bottom of the sea, so that they may be photographed, and thus their value and position be accurately marked. M. Bazin has remained at depths of nearly 300 feet for about ten minutes. This application of photography promises to facilitate the recovery of lost objects and the raising of sunken ships.

ELECTRIC GUNS.

A gun has been invented, says the *Scientific Review*, in France, in which electricity is very ingeniously applied to the ignition of the charge. Two small electric batteries are enclosed in the stock, the conducting wires of which emerge at the surface, near the breech, and by a very simple means are connected, at pleasure, with a very fine platinum wire, which carries the charge, so as to render it instantaneous, and thus to ignite the powder. Cartridges thus prepared cannot, as those containing fulminate often do, explode themselves; but it is not probable that the contrivance will ever be more than a scientific curiosity, unless found to answer for artillery.

MORE ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Inexhaustible Rome has lately yielded some extremely interesting antiquities discovered under San Crisogono, a very curious church in the Trastevere, which is supposed to date from the time of Constantine the Great. The discoveries consist of vaulted chambers covered with inscriptions in black lead; a tomb containing the skeleton of a young girl, and some very curious objects of jewelry. This church is supposed to occupy the station of the Tth Cohort of the Guards.

An English writer argues that the English people mainly are indebted to Scott for their

LOVE OF LANDSCAPE.

He says:—"We are apt to attribute it all to the influence of Wordsworth's poetry in a general way; and yet it is not very like Wordsworth. He is no doubt its chief analyst and spokesman; but he did not exactly create love of natural beauty. The taste for outdoor life and green fields came back full tide on all our writing after the coffee-house life of the last century; and Scott, we think, did most to stimulate and raise it. Wordsworth tells us all Wordsworth's thoughts about the pleasures of Borrowdale, and states that the catkins blow their trumpets from the steep. Scott throws himself into his scene, and forgets himself in it; he tells us what the catars really was like with straightforward love of color and brightness, and force and fern, and heather, and birches, and big stones; it does not occur to him that catars really is like trumpets, and in point of fact they never do; their sound is deeper than any which man ever made. And we think that most young artists must begin with Scott, at least."

Muscular Christianity has, perhaps, carried the love of mountain scenery too far in the direction of adventure; but much is forever due to him who cunningly mingled the sylvan feeling with the contemplative, and taught the hunter to delight in the hills as much as in the deer.

The London Engineer affirms that

supplies all others in use. It says:—"It is time that the results of the Armstrong and Whitworth competition were well understood and acted upon. We have now the knowledge that, with thousands of costly guns in the service, there is one every way superior, which we have not got—superior in range and accuracy, and in respect of the cheapness of the project. As an instrument for propelling shot to great distances, and with the certainty of hitting the mark, the Whitworth rifle cannon is superior to any other ordnance ever known. This superiority is, of course, one of degree only; but it is very often by a moderate amount of advantage, and not seldom by even nice shades of difference, that actions and the fate of nations are decided. Mr. Whitworth, by his hexagonal bore and shot of corresponding form, can ride a gun with a quicker twist than is practicable upon any other plan."

A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, in describing the life and traits of

GERMAN GIRLS.

says:—"A child is seldom sent to another town to school; the extra expense of board and lodging is a serious item, and the Germans are proverbially a frugal people. Thus, even in the holidays, there is no change; the children do not, as with us, 'come home' from school; they are at home; they only have more time for the discussion of their little spites and jealousies, more coffee drinking, more gossip, and more liberty. As time goes on, and the little girl buds into early maidenhood, this passing to and fro through the public streets has serious disadvantages; she becomes self-conscious, has a bowing acquaintance with her friends' brothers, and a system of coquetry is carried on which has no good influence on her character. I say coquetry advisedly, for it is not the 'flirtation' we see among young people in our own country, beginning openly in fun, and ending in amusement; nor is it that sort of school boy love, which is at times so life-enduring that the little fourteen-year old Roman with the club foot ceases to be an object of ridicule in his all-absorbing passion for Mary Chaworth. Boys and girls never play together in Germany as our boys and girls do; therefore, the young fraction of fourteen who has a bowing acquaintance, and something perhaps more, with her friends' brothers, since they arrange to meet her on their way from college, or on her way to school, is conscious that these tact arrangements are not allowed, are wrong, and to be enjoyed after the surreptitious manner of stolen fruit. She has had hitherto coffee and gossip, but now a fresh stimulant comes into her life; she ceases to be natural; she has the consciousness of something to conceal, and her eyes become less candid, and her gaze is not so fearless as it was."

THE RETURNS MADE BY THE ENGLISH POOR LAW BOARD for the month of December last shows that at the close of the year 1866 the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales exceeded 900,000, showing an increase of 2½ per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1865, but a decrease of 2-6 per cent. as compared with 1864, owing to the improvement since that time in the manufacturing districts. The increase of pauperism at the close of 1866 was not very great in any division of the kingdom except the metropolis, but there it exceeded 20,000, and amounted to nearly 20 per cent. The number of persons receiving out-door relief in the metropolis increased from 71,312 at the end of 1865 to 89,727 at the end of 1866.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPASS. An English naval engineer, Mr. Corridi by name, has invented an ingenious contrivance for ascertaining a ship's course during a voyage.

On the dial of the compass, instead of the star which indicates the North, a circular opening is made, furnished with a small lens. The light shining upon the compass penetrates through the lens, and traces a black mark or line on a sheet of sensitive paper underneath, which is made to move at a certain speed by means of clockwork. The sensitized paper turns with the ship, and as the needle remains perfectly steady, every designation or alteration of the course is photographed on the paper.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made in several of the English villages for insuring a free use of soap and water among the poor. At Redhill, for example, hot and cold baths are provided three days a week—for women and children from one to five o'clock, and for men from six to nine o'clock—free of all charges save a penny for soap and use of towels. A bath may be had on special evenings for sixpence. A washhouse has been fitted up with copper tubs, a patent wringing machine, etc., with an ironing room attached, available three days a week at the charge of a penny an hour, soap and soda being sold at cost price. Special care is taken to prevent the linen from houses in which infectious diseases exist being received into any part of the building.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BOOK. Queen Victoria, says a London correspondent, has written a work, entitled "Leaves from a Journal in the Highlands," which consists of about forty papers, descriptive of her life at Balmoral and the neighborhood. The work is illustrated by photographs and wood-cuts from her majesty's sketches. It contains, among other interesting matter, three long accounts of the incognito journeys made by the Prince Consort and herself to different parts of Scotland, and the adventures which they met with.

In one of the papers she gives an account of the preaching of Dr. Norman MacLeod, of Glasgow, and after stating how astonished she was that any one could preach "so eloquently and touchingly without notes," she adds, "And then he prayed so kindly for me and the Prince in the after prayer that I was deeply touched; but when he invoked God's blessing on the children, I felt a great lump come in my throat." She had not expected to be prayed for so kindly by a Presbyterian, and least of all did she expect him to remember the children. I think there is something touching in this simple note of the queen-wife and mother, which shows how true a woman she is. Only forty copies of the work have been printed for special friends and favorites, but sooner or later it will of course be reprinted, and will be a most interesting addition to contemporary literature. What would the world give for such a work by Queen Mary or Queen Elizabeth? The copy from which I have quoted here on the title-page the following inscription:—"To dear Jeanie G., in remembrance of many, many happy hours—gone never to return again, from V. R."

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ANDREW JOHNSON, Administrator of the Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, \$125,000—PAID UP. ACCUMULATION, \$500,000. Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President. RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESTNUT STREETS, second-story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES. Morton McMichael, Mayor. A. B. Conley & Co., 201 Delaware Avenue. Wm. H. Gaizner, President Camden & Amboy R. R. James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. A. G. B. Hibble, M. D., Medical Examiner. A FEW GOOD MINUTERS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC NEW SPRING STYLES Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE, N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS. BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE, PUT UP AT WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 223 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo. IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON NINTH STREET, above Market. R. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skillful adjustment of his Patent Graduating Pressure Frame, and a variety of other Surgical Appliances, Electric Stockings, Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' special men conducted by a Lady.

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW E. H. THARP ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, No. 22, THIRD STREET, Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY in all the large cities in the United States.

T. STEWART BROWN, S. E. Corner of FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS. MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European (Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

CONSUMPTION CURED. USE HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA SOLD BY DYOTT & CO., AGENTS, No. 222 NORTH SECOND STREET, 25th St.

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW E. H. THARP ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, No. 22, THIRD STREET, Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY in all the large cities in the United States.

T. STEWART BROWN, S. E. Corner of FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS. MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European (Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

CONSUMPTION CURED. USE HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA SOLD BY DYOTT & CO., AGENTS, No. 222 NORTH SECOND STREET, 25th St.

CONSUMPTION CURED. USE HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA SOLD BY DYOTT & CO., AGENTS, No. 222 NORTH SECOND STREET, 25th St.

HOOP SKIRTS. INVISIBLE. EMPRESS INVISIBLE TRAIL SKIRT. THE NEW SHAPE FOR SPRING, 1867, IN J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic (OR DOUBLE SPRING) SKIRTS. The handsomest and most comfortable style yet introduced. (See all the fashion magazines.) At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold At Wholesale by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, No. 97 CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ANDREW JOHNSON, Administrator of the Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 302nd St.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT R. LINDENBERG and JACOB R. SEYMOUR, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES S. HENRY, Esq., No. 419 VALNUT STREET, second-story front building, in the

FINANCIAL. NEW LOAN OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Will be furnished by the undersigned, at the lowest market price, without commission, in sums to suit purchasers:—

P. H. BRICE & CO.
GAW, BACON & CO.
T. WHELEN & CO.
COOPER & GRAFT.
JAMES HOPKINS & CO.
C. D'INVILLIERS & CO.
BOWEN & FOX.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.
F. I. SYLVESTER.
H. L. FELL & BROTHER.
JOHN MOSS, JR.
LEVY & DOUGLASS.
CARSON & GRAHAM.
FINCH & BROTHER.
R. ELLIS & CO.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

NEW STATE LOAN. THE NEW SIX PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN

FOR SALE BY
JOHNSON & TINGLEY,
STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 134 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD IN New York and Philadelphia.

NEW \$23,000,000 LOAN OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Free of all State, County and Municipal Taxes.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,
Stock Commission Brokers,
NO. 15 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA 6 PER CENT. LOAN,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, PENNSYLVANIA NEW STATE GS.

FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, on as favorable terms as sold by other parties. Orders solicited.

CHARLES B. KEEN,
NO. 325 WALNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL. NEW STATE LOAN. THE NEW SIX PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

ALEX. BENSON & CO.
JOHN E. FOX & CO.
CHARLES EMORY & CO.
FREDERICK STEEL.
DE HAVEN & BROS.
GLENDENNING & DAVIS.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
BROWN & CO.
EDWARD BROWN & CO.
GEORGE J. HOYT.
BARKER, BRON, & CO.
KNIGHT & GRAFT.
ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
HULL & NORTH.
S. HARVEY THOMAS.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NEW STATE LOAN FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE. CONVERSIONS MADE OF 7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,
FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, by

COCHRAN & GOWEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

For sale, Without Commission,

J. E. RIDGWAY,
BANKER,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

WEDDING CARDS. PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

BLANK BOOKS, OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

REMOVED. JOHN THORNLEY, INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY,

Above Fifth, North Side,

Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),
PHILADELPHIA.
MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE.

DRY GOODS. MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

CLOAK ROOM.

NEW GARMENTS IN CLOTH, for Spring Wear.
JOSEPHINE SACQUES.
MARKLAND SACQUES.
JAPANESE CIRCLES.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.
CLOAKS made to order.
SILK MANTLES, opening new styles every day.

SHAWLS.
Square Shawls, for Spring wear.
Open Centre Broche Shawls.
Black Thibet Long Shawls, fine qualities.
Black Thibet Square Shawls, auction purchase.

DRESS GOODS.
37 1/2 cent Chevre Mohair Poplins, light Spring shades, and as cheap as ever sold.
37 1/2 cent Melanges, durable and fashionable.
37 1/2 cent Grey or Second Mourning Poplins.
37 1/2 cent Solid Plaid Dress Stuffs, Bines, Greens, etc.
65 and 75 cent fine quality Melanges.
85 cent Plain Colors Poplin Alpaca.
75 cent and \$1.00 Plaid Tulle-de-Venise.

BLACK SILKS.
\$1.25 for a fair quality Black Silk.
\$1.50 and \$1.75 for a good Black Silk.
\$2.00 and \$2.25 for a much better good.
\$3.75 for White Edge Drap-de-France, elegant.
\$4.00 for White Edge Magnificent Gros Grain.
\$5.00 for Extra Heavy Wide Gros Grain.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Are now prepared to show their Customers a full line of

MOURNING GOODS.

MOURNING SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, WITH PLAIDS,
BLACK SILKS, WITH STRIPES,
BLACK TAMISE,
BLACK BOMBAZINES,
BLACK SILK CHALLIES,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
BLACK SILK GRENADINES,
BLACK IRON BARBEGES,
BLACK GRENADINE BARBEGES,
BLACK CRAPES, VEILS, ETC.,
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS

FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.
RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS FINESTINE,
LYONS TAFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,
F THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
223 South 2nd Street, No. 920 CHESNUT STREET

No. 100 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
HAVE NOW OPEN
TABLE LINENS AND CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
LINENS,
DIAPERS,
SHEETING MUSLINS,
ETC., ETC.,
Which they will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

DRESS MAKING

PROMPTLY EXECUTED
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES
OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN
CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
223 South 2nd Street, No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

1867.—DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS JUST OPENED AT THORNLEY'S,

1 case of superior HOOP SKIRTS, best styles and makes, at prices from \$1 up to \$25.
One lot of beautiful SPRING CLOTHS.
Several lots very desirable CASSIMERES.
Splendid SILK POPLINS in plaids and stripes.
Very heavy rich BLACK SILKS.
Double width fine PLAID GOODS for children.
FRENCH CRINTZES, PERCALES, PIQUES, DELAINES, ETC.

LINEN GOODS AND FLANNELS.
Power-loom Table Linens, specially desirable.
Rich Satin Damask Table Linens, beautiful.
Napkins, Towels, Diapers, Crapes, etc.
Best cases of Shirting and Sheetings Linens.
Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Quilts, and White Goods generally, at the very lowest possible prices.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [13 16 Sts]

DRY GOODS. E. R. LEE, No. 43 North EIGHTH St., HAS NOW OPEN ELEGANT BLACK SILKS.

MOFF AND HEAVY DULL SILK, FOR SHORT DRESSES, for \$1.00.

HEAVY OIL BOILED SOLID COLORED SILKS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEAT PERSIAN PLAIDS,
COLORED ALPACAS, very fine, 50 cents.
FINEST BLACK ALPACAS AND MORAIRES IMPORTED.

ELIGANT QUALITY NAINSOOK PLAIDS.
SATIN CHECK NAINSOOKS, for Wrappers.
SATIN CHECK SILK, for Wrappers.
Faint Nainsook Soft-finish Cambric, etc., etc.
New Lot of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.
Handsome Edgings and Insertings to match.
Real Valenciennes trimmed sets at \$4.00 to \$5.00 to import.

Real Valenciennes Hdks., \$4.00 to \$5.00. Less than old price.
1000 Black Lace Veils, at \$1 and 3/4c, all silk; cost over \$13 per dozen to import—a great bargain.
100 dozen Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at \$3 per dozen—worth \$5.
65 dozen more Linen Towels, 1 1/2 yard long, at 25c.
100 dozen Linen Towels, 31, 35, 45, and 62c.
A full line of Richardson's Linens, very heavy and fine.
1 case FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS. Very low.

3 bales of RUSSIA CRASH, 12 1/2, 15, and 16c.
Black and White stripe Monier Skirting, 7 1/2c.
Table Linens and Napkins, in variety, at low prices.
8-4 Snow-drop and Damask Table Linens, very fine.
8-4 Red and White Check Wide Cloth.
RHINOS FROM AUCTION.

Black and White silk Trimmings from Auction, half price.

Black and White narrow Velvet, at 25 cents a piece.

Fine French Perfumery and Soaps.

HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS.

NEW SHAPES, NEW SIZE.

The Combination Wire Hoop Skirt. Warranted the best skirt made.

NEW KID GLOVES—JOUVIN'S BEST.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

10-4 Ultras, below market price.

10-41 easy 7/8 yds, at 42 cents.

Williamville, Wamsutta, and all the best makes.

330 1/2 St. E. R. LEE

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

THEIR SPRING STYLES

OF

MANTILLAS, ETC.,

IN SILK,

CLOTH, and

LACE.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT St.

CLOAK OPENING.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL HAVE THEIR OPENING OF

SILK and

CLOTH

SACQUES and

CIRCULARS,

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

On Thursday, the 4th. [42 St]

107 EIGHTH STREET RIBBON 107

STREET.

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY

GOODS for the coming season, consisting of

STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest

shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the

best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities

and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest

novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and gold, in all widths and

qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames,

always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest

styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming

a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care,

and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the

times.

No. 107 N. EIGHTH St., 1 doors above ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. [42 St]

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT.

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

Open this morning from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock.

Italian Carpets, all wool, at 75c, 80c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50,

and \$1.75. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c, 50c, and

60c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only \$1.00.

Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c to 50c. Rag Carpets, 40c

to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c to 50c. Floor Oil Cloths,

60c. Window Shades, \$1 to \$3. Plain Window Hol-

land, 50c. White Mattings, 35c to 50c. Red Mattings,

50c to 60c. Woolen Druggies, \$1 to \$3.50. Hair Oil

Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 15c to 20c. De Laines,

35c. Muslins, 15c to 20c. [13 16 Sts]

DRY GOODS. TO THE LADIES. WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF WHITE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES.

NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE

TIDIES.

NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES.

ALLIANCE.

LACE MUSLINS.

TUCKED MUSLINS.

BRILLIANT.

FRENCH MULL.

SOFT CAMBRIC.

TARLETTES.

SHIRAZ LAINES.

ORGANDIES.

INDIA TWILLS.

NAINSOOKS.

INDIA MULL.

WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS.

FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAM.

Together with a choice assortment of

COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS,

INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY.

ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARTING & ARRISSON.

44 1/2 St. NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

M'ELROY

Has Opened at his New Stores,

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH St.,

WITH A SPLENDID LINE

OF

BLACK SILKS.

IN GROS GRAINS AND TAFETAN.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Cassimeres for Men and Boys,

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, ETC.,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

LINENS,

MOURNING GOODS,

CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISH-

ING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

38 St. NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.

WANTED—MEN FROM EVERY COUNTY

in the United States to call at No. 413 CHES-

NUT Street, room 1, second floor, and see the PATENT

ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER churn butter

from sweet milk in five minutes. By investing a few

hundred dollars \$25 to \$50 can be made every day; costs

but 30 cents and sells for \$2.00 and State rights

for sale. [42 St]

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO TRAVEL

to Europe. Apply at J. C. BROWN,

Commercial Hotel.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND

Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restau-

rant, and Dining Saloon, situated at the southwest

corner of CARLTON Street and EXCHANGE Place

late of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favor-

ably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the

business community. For terms, apply on the pre-

mise, to MARY LAKEMEYER, Administratrix.